AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1917, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 11. NO. 25. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1921. WHOLE NO. 545.

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

DAUGHERTY FORECASTS ACTION TO CHAIN LABOR; "DUTY TO RESIST," DECLARES A. F. OF L. PRESIDENT

WHO NAMED THIS PLAN "AMERICAN"? AMERICA STANDS FOR LIBERTY

Certain employers are pushing campaigns-to forbid workers having voice in fixing the conditions under which they shall work.

These employers assert that they alone have the right of naming he terms of work, the wages and the hours of labor of the persons hom they employ. Thus the workers, through the economic power f these employers, are forbidden from making use of the natural, the uman right of free association with other workers for mutual, eco- omic and social benefit.

These employers seek to hide their real design to break down merican standards of living by naming their scheme to do it "the merican plan."

In furthering the purposes of this autocratic and falsely-named lan these employers have caused workmen who refused to be bound o be locked out of shops and have enlisted the aid of the courts by ling out writs of injunction against the workers forbidding them from oing acts which they have a lawful right to do.

This so-called "American plan" attacks the principles of American berty by denying to workers the right of free association. Its plain urpose is to shatter wages and to increase the hours of labor and hus break up the homes of the workers, taking the children from the chools and putting them to work in the factories.

This so-called "American plan" cuts deep when it assaults the home-life of the American wage earner, which is the guarantee of national ecurity and the fount of social progress.

By whose authority do the organizers of this plan use the name merican? Upon whose authority do they claim a place for it on merican soil? America, in its very nature is opposed to everything ar which this plan is sponsor—low wages and long hours—which ean child labor, ignorance, misery, poverty, squalor and howl- omes. All the count ries of the earth make their appeal to things white, cannot make them just, cannot make them American.

America has declared to all the world that the labor of a human eing is not a commodity or article of commerce. This means that orkers are human with the rights of humans.

America stands for justice and equal rights to all mankind.

America, above everything else, stands for human liberty.

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All the count ries of the earth make their appeal to "American plan," if put into use, would strangle justice, would destroy equal rights, would smother human liberty.

CONTRACT USED TO STRANGLE FREEDOM

Washington, Sept. 10.—James O'Connell, president of the metal ades department of the A. F. of L. has received this form of "indi- dual contract" in use by the Moore rop Forging company at its plants Springfield and Chicopee, Mass.: "I apply to Moore Drop Forging ompany for employment as (blank), and if employed agree that ch employment will be upon the llowing terms and conditions: ages (blank). Hours of labor; to arranged at employer may deem pedient not exceeding (blank) urs in any one week. Overtime: be given for which shall not be half will be paid. "Factory con- tions are accepted as satisfactory and will not be the subject of controversy during my employment, ough petition for improvement ent will be welcomed by employer. understand that employment is obtain a strictly open shop basis and agree that while retained in em- oyment I will not be or become a member of any trade union. "I hereafter apply for membership any trade union, I will at once otify my employer, who may there- upon terminate my employment. Upon termination of my em- loyment for any reason I will not in any manner annoy, molest or in- terfere with the business, customers employees of said employer."

The Federationist comments: "The merican Federationist President ompers deals a body blow to the individual" wage contract in this al and forcefully analyzes the eore contract in particular.

"It is utterly undemocrad," he rites, "how any employer attempts- be to operate a modern industrial nterprise can hope to achieve success in relations with workers on uch a document as this, which is ately autocratic as the contract by hich the Moore Drop Forging ompany seeks to employ its em- loyees. Every sense of justice is outraged by such a document. The ntire concept of democracy in in- ustry is made void by its use. In- ustry is thus wrenched to the ty of the tyrant and serf where- er workmen are compelled to work and live under the terms of contract of this character. These ontracts are not signed freely by workmen. They are signed only under duress and thus, even at the eginning, they constitute a denial freedom of action. No worker gns away his rights freely. He ses so only when compelled. It is principle that a contract signed nder duress or compulsion is void in law and in fact. It is reprehen- ible to compel workers to renounce heir industrial freedom, their right to exercise a voice in co-op- eration with their fellow workers."

GOVERNMENT BOARD FLOUTED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Chicago, Sept. 10.—The Pennsylvania railroad has notified the United States railroad labor board that it will not obey its order that fair election of representatives of employes on that railroad be held.

The company organized a "union" which the board declared repre- sented but 1-2 per cent of the employes. In setting aside this election, which virtually gives the railroad 98 1-2 per cent of these em- ployes, the railroad board said:

"We consider that we have a right to undertake to assume control of the selection of the representatives of the employes than the employes would have to supervise the naming of representatives of the em- ployer, for the statute plainly pro- vides that the employes shall designate and authorize their representatives.

"In this sophisticated land of popular elections, no political party would submit to having its primaries run and managed by the opposing party."

On receipt of this order to hold new election, the Pennsylvania railroad asked for an extension of time. This was granted by the board, which is now informed that the order will be disregarded.

In announcing the railroad's de- cision to ignore the decision of a board that it urged congress to create, Elisha Lee, vice president of the Pennsylvania, said that the railroad labor board has gone be- yond the scope of the purpose of its creation and has assumed very largely the role of an adminis- trative or managerial agency with respect to the labor affairs of the railroads."

This attempt to justify its anarchy is not supported by the Cummins- Esch law, which provides in Section 301:

"It shall be the duty of all car- riers and their officers, employes and agents to exert every reasonable effort and adopt every available means to avoid any interruption to the operation of any carrier grow- ing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employes or subor- dinate officials thereof."

This section also provides that in the event that the carrier and any group of employes fail to adjust differences it shall be referred to the railroad labor board, which is authorized to hear and adjust such dispute.

ENGINEERS' BANK HITS HIGH SPOTS

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Nine million dollars in nine months is the record set by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' National Bank of Cleveland. The bank was opened for business November 15, 1920, with resources of $650,971.47. Within six months the resources had more than $7,000,000. Now the bank takes its place among the leading financial institutions of the city with $9,356,243.28 in its strong box. The headquarters building of the brotherhood is the highest in the city, but for the purposes of its banking business another structure of 21 stories will be built. The re- sources of the bank are used for banking purposes, with the ideal of service kept constantly in view. $2,000,000 distributed among its working people depositors who hail from all sections of the country.

CIVIL SERVICE WOMEN PAID LESS THAN MEN

Washington, Sept. 10.—Fairness to women in the United States civil service workers can be one of the questions considered at the fifth annual con- vention of National Federation of Federal Employes, to be held at New Orleans September 12 to 17. The convention will be asked to call upon Congress and the adminis- trative officers of the government to abolish the double wage standard now existing which is said to keep women out of the higher paid posi- tions. The average salary of women in the service is less than that paid to men. During the war when women were employed in greater numbers than before at higher salaries only 5 per cent of those appointed to the civil service were paid more than $1,800, while 46 per cent of the male ap- pointees received more than that. Many bureaus have a virtual dead- line for women's salaries. Very few of them are appointed to executive positions or receive more than $1,800 a year, though they do highly tech- nical work requiring special skill. Some women, in fact, in the governe- ment service are paid as little as $10 a week, which is less than a legal wage for women in private employment in the District of Columbia.

AUTO MEN ORGANIZE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—Automo- bile mechanics and repair men in the shops of the American Railway Express company in this city have been organized by district 15, Inter- national Association of Machinists. Similar success in the unionizing of these mechanics is reported from all sections of the country. The move- ment is a part of the general cam- paign of the International Associa- tion of Machinists, with headquar- ters in Washington, to bring the union fold all mechanics en- gaged in the automobile industry.

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS FIRE ORGANIZING GUNS

Washington, Sept. 10.—Reports of Labor day celebrations received at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. indicate that the day was generally observed throughout the country by the workers showing an intense interest in the economic questions of the hour. In many cities immense parades were held, and in nearly all great mass meetings were addressed by men prominent in the labor movement who laid stress upon the important relations of labor to trade union organization to the daily af- fairs of the life of the workers.

At Baltimore President Gompers spoke to a tremendous crowd of workingmen and their families, business and professional men. For- upward of two hours the crowd lis- tened to speakers' stand in River- view Park to hear the message to labor of the president of the A. F. of L., who delivered a keynote ad- dress in the organization move- ment which has been begun by the federation. Pointing out to them that the only hope of the workers lies in constructive economic action lies in the trade union movement, he urged the unorganized to or- ganize and the organized to reder- ate and assist the toiling masses who are outside of the trade union labor to form themselves into trade and labor unions and thus to give the full benefit of organi- zation with their fellow workers for the betterment of the interests of labor, of the cause of justice and the welfare of the whole people. That the people are awake to the reactionary character of the present congress was shown by the cheering which greeted his call to them to protest to their uttermost against the passage of "Chinese coolie" legi- slation and laws taking from the people the liberties which the con- stitution guarantees to them, and showing the intense interest in the address of President Gompers, after he had finished speaking he was overwhelmed by the throng and formed an impromptu reception, ly- ing several minutes. After he and the committee escorting him had left the grounds groups of men stood about the park discussing his speech.

Secretary Frank Morrison spoke at Louisville, Ky., to one of the largest crowds that was ever as- sembled at a Labor day celebra- tion in that city. He, too, aroused great enthusiasm in carrying on the campaign of organization among the working people.

On the whole, Labor day of 1921 will go down in industrial history as an epoch marking a decided re- connection to the spirit of the trade-union movement by the toil- ing people of this country will be re- flected in future benefits to the peo- ple of the United States.

ARE "BIG FIVE" AFTER CONTROL OF ALL FOOD?

New York, Sept. 10.—The efforts of the California Fruit Growers' Association to obtain a modification of the consent decree of the depart- ment of justice so that the 'big five' packers can enter the canning business has called forth a blast from the National Federation of Federal Employes, to be held at New Orleans September 12 to 17. The convention will be asked to call upon Congress and the adminis- trative officers of the government to abolish the double wage standard now existing which is said to keep women out of the higher paid posi- tions. The average salary of women in the service is less than that paid to men. During the war when women were employed in greater numbers than before at higher salaries only 5 per cent of those appointed to the civil service were paid more than $1,800, while 46 per cent of the male ap- pointees received more than that. Many bureaus have a virtual dead- line for women's salaries. Very few of them are appointed to executive positions or receive more than $1,800 a year, though they do highly tech- nical work requiring special skill. Some women, in fact, in the governe- ment service are paid as little as $10 a week, which is less than a legal wage for women in private employment in the District of Columbia.

CO-OPS. GOING BIG.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 10.—The Southern Pacific Co-operative As- sociation is an ambitious co-operative buying program and one that is destined to be productive of great benefit to the workers of this city. Delegates to the central labor union, representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and affiliated labor bodies recently met in the Labor Temple and laid plans for the es- tablishment of wholesale and retail co-operative stores to bring to the union fold all mechanics en- gaged in the automobile industry.

ONE-MAN CAR; 14 HURT.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.—A trolley motorman and conductor were in a single human got wild on a slight grade and crashed into a regular car. Result, 14 persons injured, two fatally. Women bore the brunt of the brakeless car. This car is called "the safety car," so named probably because it keeps down the number of men employed by the com- pany of operation. It really doesn't matter much if life is endangered by the use of these cars so long as the company is enabled to save money by doing away with "use- less" workers.

FARMERS LEAVING STATES.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—The Canadian Department of Immigration reports that during the year 1920 20,328 settlers entered Canada from the United States via ports in western Canada and that 15,000 of these lo- located on farms. Wealth estimated at $75,000,000 and effects valued at $2,322,745 were brought in with them.

LEATHERS WORKERS GAIN.

Bethel, Vt., Sept. 10.—A wage agreement giving gains to the wor- kers has been entered into be- tween the local manufacturers and the members of the local of the United Leather Workers' unions.

INHUMANITY TO LABOR CAUSED "MINGO WAR"

Washington, Sept. 10.—"The public press has been negligent and the federal government has been equally so in not presenting to the people the full truth of the mine situation in West Virginia," says President Gompers.

"The great mass of news relating to West Virginia conveys the im- pression that lawless bands of miners rove the state without reason except unjustified bitterness against the mine owners. But there are these basic facts which are consistently ignored and which it is the duty of government and press to present:

"The mines of West Virginia con- stitute the last refuge of autocracy in the mining industry. In these mines are unrestrained, unlimited greed dominates absolutely. Absen- tee owners hold immense tracts of land, and handsomely only dividends.

"The appetite of this private greed is upheld by a private army of killers, the like of which no longer exists in any other state. This private army is paid by the mine owners and it seeks to justify its presence by making business for itself in the form of trouble. The Baldwin-Felts detec- tive agency recruits this army, but has none of the pay for its bill. Deputy sheriffs, paid by mine own- ers, form another wing of the pri- vate army, equally dangerous.

"The strike is a direct protest against the power of the mine own- ers of West Virginia in refusing to live up to the decision of the United States coal commission. If the United States government is sincere in its interest in the welfare of labor, of the cause of justice and the welfare of the whole people, that the people are awake to the reactionary character of the present congress was shown by the cheering which greeted his call to them to protest to their uttermost against the passage of "Chinese coolie" legi- slation and laws taking from the people the liberties which the con- stitution guarantees to them, and showing the intense interest in the address of President Gompers, after he had finished speaking he was overwhelmed by the throng and formed an impromptu reception, ly- ing several minutes. After he and the committee escorting him had left the grounds groups of men stood about the park discussing his speech.

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Enforce Seamen's Law After Alaska Wreck

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Collector of the Port Davis has sent a letter of warning to 21 steamship com- panies operating in the Pacific, in- forming them that in view of the passing by officers on the crew of the steamer Alaska, which went on the rocks at Eureka, said to have re- fused to assist in manning one of the lifeboats, he will hold each com- pany to strict observance of the law regarding lifeboat crews.

In his warning he tells the boat owners that he is "undoubtedly aware of the provisions of the sea- men's law relative to the lifeboat men." He advises them that "inspection of passenger vessels will be made carefully and strict compliance with the law in all re- spects will be demanded."

Recent disasters to ships indicate that the owners of vessels are not concerned with the pro- visions of the seamen's act for the protection of life and property. In the strike of the seamen the efforts of the boat owners to secure non-union men on the ships, whether or not they knew anything of seamanship, handling lifeboats or manning a vessel in a storm. They evidently are leaving it to "luck" that anyone can be a sailor. In the meantime the people who travel must pay the penalty of the vessel owners, trusting to luck to land in a safe harbor.

INCREASE IN COST OF FOOD.

Washington, Sept. 10.—From July 15 to August 15 there was an in- crease in the cost of foods, as re- ported in 14 principal cities of the United States, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States department of labor. In Philadelphia food prices went up 3 per cent; Bridgeport, Conn., Chicago, New Haven, Conn., Provi- dence, R. I., and Washington, the rise was 2 per cent. Kansas City marked up 4 per cent, while in St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., and Bir- mingham, Ala., the people gave over the counter 2 per cent more for their sugar. Denver, Colo., shows a 2 per cent levy on the family purse. Salt Lake City, Den- ver and Little Rock show an in- crease of 1 per cent.

COOPERS GET MORE WAGES.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept.10.—Coop- ers employed in the breweries of this city have received an increase in wages in the new contract signed by the brewery owners and the representatives of the Coopers' union.

Coerces Employers By Credit Control

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 10.—A delegate from the butchers' local to the central labor council of this city during the last session of the council that a committee from the butchers' union had been signed a wage contract with the master butchers of the bay district. When the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of Bankers' association of California heard of the agreement they are said to have informed the master butchers that their bank credit would be stopped unless the agree- ment with the workers was repu- diated.

This incident illustrates the con- cept of "freedom of contract" which is loudly proclaimed by the editorial mouthpieces of big business and the militant champions of the so-called "American" plan.

UNION THEATER EMPLOYES WIN BIG VICTORY

New York, Sept. 10.—The anti- union shop in the theaters of the country has been kicked out of the stage door and the union workers have walked back to their old jobs. The managers got tired of the anti-union shop principle even be- fore they attempted to put it into effect as a workable proposition. The settlement entered into be- tween the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of America and the Producing Managers' asso- ciation guarantees the closed shop and collective bargaining for an- other year in those branches of the amusement field. The agree- ment for the burlesque theaters puts about ten more theaters under the banner of unionism, besides gains for the workers in amount in wages.

WIN 44-HOUR WEEK.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Union electrotypers and stereotypers of this city have won the 44-hour week and a wage increase of $3 a week. The reduction in hours has been effected with the former rate of pay for the 48-hour week.

RISE FROM $8 TO $9.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 10.—Begin- ning with October 1, union carpen- ters of Newark, Montclair, Bloom- field and the Oranges will get an increase in wages of $1 a day, raising their wages from $8 to $9. The new scale will continue to April 1, 1922.

Lumber Trust's Profit 2,000 Per Cent in War

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10.—The com- pany union of the lumber trust is the basic institution of the lumber trust. But despite the wily tricks of the company union, and regard- less of the efforts of the trust to drive out of the lumber industry the principles of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, the spirit, the principles of legitimate organized labor is strong—that ever. What the company union has done for lumber workers is precisely what it has done for other workers where- ever they have been coerced into it.

The purpose of the company union in the lumber industry is to divide the workers, not to benefit them. That's why the company union is the "loyalty" of the lumber trust to the government during the war is well illustrated by a statement of its "loyalty" of the lumber trust to the government during the war is well illustrated by a statement of its activities made by an authority on the question.

"Spruce," says this authority, "which sold before the war at from $10 to $15 per M. was sold to the government for the fabulous price of from $266 to $350 per M. A net profit of 2,000 per cent. All grades of spruce likewise jumped in the 'loyal' class of profits, and these great profits were used by the trust to crush the workers in the industry and to destroy the 'loyal' company union and do restrain the workers from their advantage of the operators' need for spruce for airplanes.

"These lumbermen, who control 50 per cent of the standing timber in the United States, have most of the control to manipulate the log market, selling the finished price on logs, which they charge up to establishments that they own, thus making the cost of producing lum- ber ready for use tremendous. The buying public must pay this enor- mous stumpage price or go without lumber, for the small operator, who usually owns no timber of his own, must buy his raw material in the open market.

"There is no other industry in America today that can regard with more justifiable scorn than that of the 'loyal' lords of the great Siwash woods."

Hand Maidens of Autocracy and Guardians of Greed Want to Make Protest by Workers Against Injustice Impossible.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

United States Attorney General Daugherty, ad- dressing the American Bar Association, in which the lawyers are 100 per cent organized, said:

"It is an undisputed fact that the public have a right to know what the quarrel is about in every actual or threatened strike or lockout and similar controversies."

He said further that there should be some definite agencies in government" for finding these facts and for making an "impartial finding" and went on to conclude that "compulsory jurisdiction over these two factors to compel them to submit to an inquiry of this sort is not only desirable but just."

Mr. Daugherty apparently sought to forecast enactment of legislation for the United States pat- terned after the discredited Lemieux act of Canada and the Industrial Disputes Act of Colorado.

Mr. Daugherty suggests that at first the investi- gation should be compulsory and acceptance of the findings optional, presumably to make our present study does not quite warrant compulsory awards. His intention is, however, that after further study and experience there should be binding awards.

United States cabinet members do not go about the country offering their mere personal opinions. They are underfood as voicing the viewpoint and policy of the administration of which they are part.

Attorney General Daugherty's Bar Association speech forecasts legislation intended to compel workers to submit their aspirations and their de- mands for justice to compulsory investigation and award. Compulsion always is followed by punish- ment for violation of the compulsory order.

In principle compulsion is wrong. In practice it will not work.

In principle compulsion is autocratic. In prac- tice it will not be accepted by free people.

Let the warning be sounded. This vicious pro- posal, so frequently exposed by the American Fed- eration of Labor, so repeatedly denounced by the great lovers of freedom, so consistently discredited in practice, again threatens our people.

The men and women of labor must be on guard.

Mr. Daugherty says that "the experience of the past shows that in most cases full, accurate, reliable publicity of the facts has been sufficient to compel an adjustment of these cases," meaning industrial disputes. Mr. Daugherty evidently thinks facts are absolute. Most facts are relative and not absolute.

In addition to having committed himself to an un-democratic principle which is repugnant to the whole American concept of social organization and conduct, the attorney general fails to find the truth in history.

The "experience of the past" does not show that industrial adjustment has been brought about by full and reliable publicity. In the first place, it does not show that there has even been full and reliable publicity in our great industrial disputes. In the second place it does not show that the forces of greed have cared much for the birther of truth, even when those barbs have been accurately hurled.

Even the United States government, of which Mr. Daugherty is an important part, having in its possession full information about West Virginia, gathered by costly investigations, is unable to act with effectiveness. And it has not even seen fit to publish the facts brought out by the most recent investigation.

Finally Mr. Daugherty wants laws "making such controversies impossible" when public sentiment shall have been sufficiently crystallized.

Finally, then, what it all comes down to is com- pulsion for the workers, involuntary servitude, slave labor.

Always the advocates of compulsion, the hand- maidens of autocracy, the guardians of greed, come to that. They want it made impossible for workers to protest against injustice. They want it impossible for workers to withhold service under conditions which they find unjust and intolerable.

But the American labor movement says to Mr. Daugherty and to all who come preaching compul- sion, "We will not have it. We will maintain free- dom at all costs. America must and will remain democratic."

Be on guard, be alert, be prepared to resist in every proper manner such encroachments upon your freedom and your democracy.

And always proclaim the great, fundamental truth that voluntary agreement, as practiced in organized American industry, is the only means to industrial peace and progress and the only means by which American freedom can be maintained.

The American way is to achieve willingly through co-operation as the result of agreement; not unwillingly in protest against autocratic edict and compulsion.

Labor wants facts and has made a long and difficult fight for whatever legitimately will facili- tate publicity for facts. In announcing himself a recruit to this cause the Attorney General would have done better had he refused to ally himself with those who seek the perpetuation of industrial autocracy under the reactionary banner of compul- sion for labor, because in supporting the second proposition he has made his support of the first proposition fruitless.

STRIKING BAKERS HELD IN BAIL OF $840,000

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Forty-two members of Bakery and Confection- ery Workers' local union No. 2 of this city have been held in $840,000 bail on charges of conspiracy, in connection with the strike and in- duction of wages. The original bail was $20,000, but attorneys and grand jury made a total of more than $1,000,000.

The judge of the court in which the case was docketed, evident- ly realizing the scandalous sum de- manded as bail to be in violation of the constitution of the United States, reduced the original amount.

But the reduction in bail will have little influence in getting the ar- rested men their liberty. The main purpose served will be that "be- hind the bars" looks better in print, and gives it the appearance of "justice tempered with mercy." The bail must be provided in real property "without encumbrance." Those behind the strike think of which the charges of conspiracy have been made, the Bakery Journal says "that when the full story of the crimes committed during the bakers' strike will be written it will be found that the responsibility will be laid at the door of the Chicago bakers employers' association. The bakers' union dis- claims all responsibility. "Confes- sions" made by employers' spies in the hiring halls form the basis of conspiracy charges. These spies, se- pelled from the union, are said to be living at first-class hotels at the expense of the taxpayers of Cook county.

"STAMPEDE" STRIKES HARMFUL TO LABOR

Indianapolis, Sept. 10.—"Unau- thorized or stampede strikes" says the United Mine Workers' Journal, "cast discredit upon the union and create a feeling of distrust in the men within the ranks of the union who are unwisely contriving to de- stroy the labor organization from the inside. These men must be made to conform to the principles of the trade union movement by carrying out the agreements. The "stampede" strike is a basis for providing evidence to legislative committees in order to bring com- pulsory arbitration laws, "anti- strike" legislation and other legal enactments to enslave labor. The ar- guments usually responsible for them is the purpose for which they are hired, and they are on the job to deliver the goods.

FOUR-MONTH STRIKE WON.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 10. — The United Garment Workers of Amer- ica have scored a victory in the settlement of the strike at the Alschuler Manufacturing company's plant in this city. The management four months ago declared its in- tention to run a non-union shop. Four months of that sort of labor seems to have been more than suf- ficient to convince the management of the fallacy of the "iron call" of the union busters and their press agents.

"COOLIE LABOR" LOBBYISTS ACTIVE PRESS AGENTS WORKING OVERTIME

Washington, Sept. 10.—Condemnation of the despicable and un- American proposal of the sugar planters to import 50,000 Chinese coolies into the territory of Hawaii has become nation-wide. The con- science of the entire mainland citizenship has been aroused over the attempt as shown by the many telegrams of protest received by Chairman Johnson and the members of the Immigration Committee of the House.

So alarmed are the sugar planters that their scheme has gone awry they have opened a propaganda factory in Honolulu for the pur- pose of flooding members of Congress with cablegrams and letters urging them to admit Chinese to Hawaii.

The "emergency labor commis- sion," whose members are in Wash- ington lobbying, has organized a local agency in Honolulu. The local agency has called upon all those who are "related to a United States Senator or Representative," to bring pressure to bear upon them in behalf of the "coolie bill." The local agency will see that the request will be paid.

The business men of Hawaii are apparently threatened with a boy- cott if they do not send telegrams to their business connections in the states asking them to write to the Hawaiian business men's ex- pense to the members of Congress in their respective states to sup- port the "coolie bill."

Hawaii is a territory of the United States. Those who live in Alaska and just the same as all other formed territories that are now parts of the states of the United States. Those who seek to intro- duce coolies in Hawaii are just as culpable as those who would seek to bring them into the con- tinental United States, because it would be the "entering wedge," as the sugar planters are said to have put it, for their eventual admission to the mainland.

Passage of the "coolie bill" would result in the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act and all laws forbidding peonage and debt slav- ery. It would also repeal all laws forbidding the admission of the diseases of criminals and idi- ots. It would abolish the literacy test. It would repeal the clause in the constitution of the state of Hawaii that specifically prohi- bits contract labor. It would per- mit the importation of aliens who are under contract or agreement to perform labor if they refuse to work. It would make null and void section 2 of the immigration law which prohibits contract labor- ers who have been induced, as- sisted or encouraged to immigrate by offers or promise of employ- ment to perform labor in this country of any kind. It would also repeal the head tax of $8 as provided in the same section of the immigration law. It would repeal the provisions in the immigration law limiting immigrants coming to this country or to its territories to 3 per cent of the number of each particular nationality who reside in the United States based on the census of 1910.

Section 269 of the Criminal Code makes polygamy a crime in the United States. This would be re- pealed. In section 3244, United States Laws, compiled in 1918, it is provided that the "holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peon- age in the Territory of New Mexico or in any other Territory or in any of the United States" is unlawful. The section also prohibits the hold- ing of any person in the condition of compulsory service based on in- debtedness. The entire section would be repealed.

Under the proposed law thous- ands of Chinese coolies can be brought into the Hawaiian Islands who are not able to pay their pass- age and therefore would be in- debted to the person who does pay it. They would be held to their work by debt. If they start a sugar plantation and go into the city they can be arrested and deported. The proposed law also provides that any person bringing Chinese coolies or any other foreigners into Hawaii to be held in servile labor shall be fined or imprisoned. The penalty is not stated.

These astounding facts were brought to the attention of the Committee on Immigration of the House. Authorities on the Constitu- tion, who have made a close study of the "coolie bill" declare that it violates the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery.

Constitution or no constitution, the American people and their lead- ers are going to try to break down American living standards with Chinese "coolie labor," if the people of the United States permit them to do it.

ORGANIZING SILK WORKERS

New York, Sept. 10.—An organiz- ing campaign among silk workers has been begun by the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. The movement is being carried on by men and women trained in the tex- tile industry and experienced in organizing work. The need of the workers in the silk industry for the support of organized labor guarantees the success of the efforts that will be put forth to help them.